

RECENT LITERATURE

BioScience Vol. 23 (2), 1973, February issue has a beautiful cover color photograph of Nepenthes macfarlanei Hemsl., and its explanation on page 3.

Fromm-Trinta, E.: Lentibulariaceae do Estado da Guanabara, Brasil.

Botanica 42: 1-34 1973 (WRITTEN IN PORTUGUESE)

This paper is intended as a complete taxonomic study of the eight species of Utricularia now recognized in the State of Guanabara, Brazil: U. subulata L., U. longifolia Gardn., U. erectiflora St.-Hil. & Girard, U. tricolor St.-Hill., U. geminiloba Benj., U. nephrophylla Benj., U. foliosa L., and U. gibba L. subsp. gibba P. Taylor. As the characters which individualize U. dusenii Sylven var. corcovadensis Merl proved to be inconsistent, it is proposed to call this variety a synonym of U. nephrophylla Benj.

Kasahara, Kazuhiro: Distribution of carnivorous plants. A relationship between the palaeoequatorial relation to the recent distributional area and polyploidy. The Nature and Plants.

Vol. 6 (10) pp. 13-18 1972 (IN JAPANESE)

This is a generalized review discussion on distribution of carnivorous plants using a relationship between the Maekawa's hypothesis of phytogeography considering the palaeoequator and polyploidy studied in carnivorous plants. The author tried to find their relationship, but could not. So far as a relationship of cytological data studied and distribution of carnivorous plants is concerned, this is a nice review.

Kashara, Kazuhiro: Traps of carnivorous plants (Photo illustrated).

The Nature and Plants Vol. 6 (10) pp. 1-3 1973

A brief popular article illustrated with fifteen photographs.

Kondo, K.: A paper chromatographic comparison of Utricularia cornuta and U. juncea. Phytion 30 (1/2): 43-45, XI-1972

Although many of the constituent spots on the chromatograph are common to both species, certain spots are found in only one or the other. These observations lend support to the previously tendered conclusion that the two species are closely related but still separate species.

Kondo, K.: Chromosome numbers of some angiosperms in the United States. II. Phytion 30 (1/2): 47-51, XI-1972

Some numbers for Utricularias appear for the first time:

U. biflora n=14, U. fibrosa 2n=28, U. gibba ssp. gibba n=14, and U. radiata n=14.

Kondo, K.: The chromosome numbers of Striga asiatica and Triphyophyllum peltatum. Phytion 31: 1-2 1973

In this paper, the chromosome number of Triphyophyllum peltatum, 2n=24, was reported for the first time. This species is placed in the Dioncophyllaceae which is anatomically

closely related to the Nepenthaceae and the Droseraceae. The chromosomes of the species were so small and were difficult to compare morphologically with those of the Droseraceae or the Nepenthaceae.

Salamun, Peter J.: Insectivorous plants in Cedarburg Bog. The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Field Stations Bulletin. Vol. 3 (1): 1-5 1970

This is a brief popular article on carnivorous plants in Cedarburg Bog, Wisconsin. The author noted Sarracenia purpurea, Drosera rotundifolia, D. linearis, D. intermedia, Utricularia vulgaris, and U. geminiscapa, as the species in Cedarburg Bog.

Thanikaimoni, G. and Vasanthi, G.: Sarraceniaceae: Palynology and systematics. Pollen et Spores Vol. XIV (2) pp. 143-155 1972

Pollen grains are 3-6 colpi in Heliophora, 4-6 colpi in Darlingtonia and 6-9 colpi in Sarracenia. There is no correlation between the number of chromosomes and the number of pollen-apertures. Based on their morphological correspondances the intergeneric relationship is brought out. From the palynological point of view, the order Sarraceniales should contain only Sarraceniaceae and it should be placed near Ranunculaceae and Papaveraceae.

Vani-Hardev: Systematic embryology of Roridula gorgonias Planch. Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 48 pp. 339-351 1972

Roridula was first placed in Ochnaceae, later in Droseraceae and more recently in Bybridaceae. A few taxonomists include it in a family of its own, the Roridulaceae. On the basis of morphological, anatomical, physiological, chemical and embryological data, it is concluded that Roridula rightly deserves the rank of a family Roridulaceae. And its inclusion either in the Ochnaceae, or Droseraceae or Bybridaceae is not appropriate.

Whitehead, B.: Fairy fans. Aust. Plants. 6: 344-347. September, 1972

This is a brief discussion of the NSW Australian species of Utricularia with two fine pictures, a key, descriptions of species and their habitats, and cultural notes.